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author of this attractive volume. Indeed her very sympathy leads her to minimize criticism and the reader is left in some doubt as to the extent to which the influence of the outside world, or its attractions for the younger generation, are affecting or will affect its future, though new customs are evidently creeping in. Ninety pages are devoted to a brief history of the movement. One hundred and twenty-eight pages are filled with the account of the life and customs of the community; while some one hundred and fifty pages are taken to tell of the religion. The constitution and by-laws are appended.

The author's style is good; her account readable. The volume will be welcomed by all who are interested in social experiments, whether truly democratic or not—for be it not forgotten that Amana is ruled and ruled strictly too by the elders.

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Smith, J. H. *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony.* 2 Vols., Pp. xxx, 1271. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

The volumes tell with minute detail the story of the attempts by Americans to secure Canada. The preliminary chapters give the analyses of the conditions in the United Colonies and Canada previous to the outbreak of the war, and then follows the history of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The following chapters on the results of the proclamation of the Quebec Act in Canada, and the reasons that decided Congress to invade the northern country are interesting, and the invasion is told with a minuter detail than ever before, making up the bulk of narrative. (Vol. I, pp. 224-606, vol. II, pp. 1-458.) The account of the relations of Canada and the Americans for the remaining years of the war is compressed into 114 pages.

One is impressed with the industry of Professor Smith in searching out the material in printed volumes and in the archives of Europe and America. Never before has the importance of the early invasion of Canada, or the influence it had on contemporary events in other parts of America been so clearly shown.

The author has avowed his purpose to make the books interesting, and it must be confessed that he has succeeded, but this is due to the completeness of his knowledge of details rather than to his literary style, which is flamboyant, to put it moderately. This criticism of Professor Smith's work has been made so often that it is not necessary to give examples of his literary taste. Such sins in the use of language might be forgiven in a book of careful research, but when Professor Smith draws on his imagination for the narration of facts, the sin is no longer venial. In the very first pages he undertakes to describe most vividly, by picturing the persons present and by summarizing their speeches, an historic meeting in Faneuil Hall, in February, 1775, although he acknowledges that, "if any records of the session were kept, they have disappeared."

The whole point of view of the author is provincial. All acts of Great
(637)

Britain are directed with hostile intent against the colonies and to prove his thesis he has drawn too frequently on the testimony of the enemies of the British ministry both in America and England. Never does it occur to the author to investigate the causes, to find the fundamental motives of ministerial action. In fact, in one instance he obscures the issue. In treating of the passage of the Quebec Act he quotes Governor Haldimand's estimate of the English-speaking population in Canada, as being 2,000 in 1780, as if such was the case in 1774. (I, p. 48.) As a matter of fact they did not number much over 300, and the ministry can scarcely be accused if it chose to treat this handful of Englishmen as a negligible quantity. Yet it is to the testimony of these 300 that Professor Smith turns most frequently for his interpretation of events in Canada, and of the attitude of the Canadians to the British government and the Revolution, so that this initial error is not unimportant. The author's lack of critical acumen may be best displayed in his treatment of the history of the Quebec Act. He attempts to prove that the measure was directed against the Americans by quoting from the enemies of the ministry and without giving due emphasis to the wrongs the French of Canada and the West had suffered during previous years,—which wrongs were the direct cause for passing the Quebec Act; nor, does he perceive the force of the fact that the Act was fathered by Lord Dartmouth, a man of conciliatory attitude, and that some important provisions of it, such as the incorporation of the West in the Province of Quebec, were opposed by Lord Hillsborough, the public man who was most hostile to the Americans at the time.

On account of such errors in critical analysis and in point of view, and in spite of the industry displayed by Professor Smith, the decision must be that the volumes cannot be regarded as a definitive narration of the relations between the Canadians and Americans during the Revolutionary War.

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Snedden, D. S., and Allen, W. H. *School Reports and School Efficiency.* Pp. xi, 183. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

For a considerable time a desire has been variously expressed for more rational and uniform methods of presenting educational statistics. The need is obvious to one who gives even a cursory examination to city and state school reports. The latest and so far the most satisfactory attempt to bring educational statistics more into uniformity and put them on a basis which will enable them better to serve the ends for which they are used is the book by Professor Snedden of Teachers' College and Dr. Allen of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

The book consists of seven chapters, four written by Professor Snedden, two by Dr. Allen and one in collaboration. The earlier chapters present a brief account of the purposes and beginnings of school reports and review various attempts of the National Educational Association to establish greater uniformity in these reports. The most useful chapter in the book is that